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ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUZCO AMAZONICO, PERU

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Between 8 June and 20 July 1989 and 19 January and 3 March 1990, we conducted extensive avifaunal surveys at the Reserva Cuzco Amazónico, Department of Madre de Dios, in extreme southeastern Peru. These surveys were a part of the neotropical Biological Diversity Program (BIOTROP) pilot project, a joint venture by The University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Missouri Botanical Garden, and Harvard University. The goal of this project was to develop and implement a strategy for inventorying sites to obtain data on species richness and associations of species for selected groups of organisms in relationship to certain measurable environmental variables.

The study site, Reserva Cuzco Amazónico, is a national wildlife reserve located along the north bank of the Río Madre de Dios, 14 km east of Puerto Maldonado, Provincia de Tambopata, Departamento de Madre de Dios, Peru (12°33'S,69°03'W). The 10,000-ha Reserve is approximately 200 m in elevation and includes seasonally inundated swamp forest as well as lowland forest relatively free of standing water throughout the year. Detailed description of the site and maps are available in Duellman and Koechlin (1991). Amphibians and reptiles from Cuzco Amazónico were reported by Duellman and Salas (1991) and the mammals by Woodman et al. (1991).

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The list of 366 avian species presented herein (Table 1) represents species documented by the BIOTROP inventory in addition to all taxa that have been reported by other investigators who have worked at the Reserve since 1979. The list is annotated with indications of the relative abundance and habitat preference of species. Also included are several accounts of species that represent unusual or new distributional records.

METHODS

During the biodiversity project, birds were recorded by collection of specimens, observations, and recordings of vocalizations during the dry season (June–July) and the rainy season (January–March). Specimens were collected primarily through the use of mist nets that were set at ground level and closed at night. Five to ten mist nets were set up at a time starting 10 June until a maximum of 35 was reached on 05 July. Nets were removed gradually so that by 18 July, all nets were down. A total of 769 net days was accumulated during this period. All ornithology nets were opened daily between 0530 and 0600 hr and closed at approximately 1700 hr. Smaller numbers of mammalogy bat nets were left open day and night during the course of our study, but these were placed in open areas; thus, only a few diurnal birds were caught in them. Most mist nets were set up within the two 500-m × 500-m study zones dedicated specifically to BIOTROP field studies and described by Duellman and Koechlin (1991). Other nets were placed in different habitats (e.g., river-edge forest, streamside low-lying forest, and second growth) along the trail system in an effort to sample a broader diversity of the avian fauna. Taxa normally not captured in mist nets were collected by shotgun.

Designations of abundance and habitat in Table 1 are indicated for only those species recorded during the BIOTROP project. Thus, species lacking these data represent taxa reported to occur at the Reserve by other researchers who have visited the area (primarily, T.S. Schulenberg and the personnel at the University of California, Berkeley) and taxa recorded in an informal list provided by the Reserve in 1986. Habitat designations are preliminary and intended to indicate a general species preference only. Measures of abundance are limited to the preferred habitat of the species. Species are not always found exclusively in their preferred habitat; moreover, both abundance and habitat preference can change seasonally.

All specimens collected during the BIOTROP project are deposited at The University of Kansas Museum of Natural History and the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos Museo de Historia Natural. Specimens collected from the Reserve by other investigators are deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, and the collection at the College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Reserva Cuzco Amazónico supports an avian fauna of at least 366 species belonging to 49 families (Table 1). During the course of the BIOTROP investigations 342 species of birds were recorded. This represents 94% of the species currently known from the Reserve. Specimens were obtained for 143 species or 42% of the species recorded during the BIOTROP project.

The large number of diverse researchers (e.g., mammalogists, herpetologists, botanists, malacologists, entomologists) working at the site during the course of the ornithological investigations likely had a significant influence on the abundance and distribution of some species of birds that are sensitive to human disturbance. For example, it was noted that after 2–3 wk of work in the study zones, understory flocks were seen only on the fringes of, or outside, the zones away from concentrations of research personnel. In planning future studies of this kind, researchers need to take into account the sensitivity of birds to the constant presence of people in their territories.

Ornithologically, the lowlands of southeastern Peru are relatively well known. Several investigations of avian diversity have been conducted at localities near Cuzco Amazónico that share the same lowland forest habitat. In the Departamento de Madre de Dios, the avifauna of the Reserva Tambopata, located about 80 km SSW of Cuzco Amazónico, is quite well known (T. A. Parker and P. Donahue, in litt.), as is that of the Parque Nacional del Manú (Terborgh et al., 1984). In the Departamento de Ucayali, O'Neill (1969) reported on the birds of Balta, and a joint expedition in 1987 by the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos and the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science surveyed the birds in the vicinity of Abujao. The majority of birds found on the Reserva Cuzco Amazónico also have been recorded from each of these areas.

Some species present at Cuzco Amazónico (e.g., *Conioptilon mcilhennyi*) are absent from the nearby Reserva Tambopata, but occur at the Parque Nacional del Manú, which is much farther away from Cuzco Amazónico than is Tambopata. Thus, 15 species that occur at Cuzco Amazónico are absent at Tambopata; of these, five species also are unknown at Manú. No species was shared between Tambopata and Cuzco Amazónico to the exclusion of Manú. At least two species seemingly unique to Cuzco Amazónico probably also occur at both Tambopata and Manú; these are *Bucco capensis* and *Hylexetastes stresemanni*—species normally found in low densities and/or species that are difficult to detect. Another two species recorded at Cuzco Amazónico, but absent from both Tambopata and Manú—*Contopus cinereus* and *Caprimulgus sericocaudatus*—may be vagrant or irregular seasonal visitors to the Reserve. The absence of species from any of the sites might be the result of unknown ecological factors. For example, *Cephalopterus ornatus* is known to prefer river-island habitats in the Amazonian portion of its range (Snow, 1982). River islands are present at Cuzco Amazónico, but absent at Tambopata and Manú.

In the Departamento de Pando in Bolivia, *Myrmotherula haematonota* occurs with its closely related congener *M. leucophthalma* (Parker and Remsen, 1987). However, only *M. leucophthalma* is recorded from both Manú and Tambopata and conversely, only *M. haematonota* is recorded from Cuzco Amazónico. In Pando, *M. leucophthalma* prefers bamboo, whereas *M. haematonota* is more typical of higher forest (Parker and Remsen, 1987). In the Reserve, bamboo is restricted to a few patches at the river edge near, but not on, the Reserve; thus, *M. leucophthalma* may not occur at Cuzco Amazónico owing to the scarcity of its preferred habitat. However, at least one species considered a "bamboo specialist" (*Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae;* Pierpont and Fitzpatrick, 1983) is fairly common at Cuzco Amazónico, and the Reserve represents the first known locality for the species where it is not restricted to bamboo thickets.

Other "bamboo specialists," such as *Simoxenops ucayalae, Cercomacra manu, Drymophila devillei, Ramphotrigon megacephala, Poecilotriccus albifacies,* and *Lophotriccus eulophotes* were not recorded from the Reserve. However, other species considered to be partial to bamboo (e.g., *Myrmotherula ornata, M. iheringi, Ramphotrigon fuscicauda, Nonnula ruficapilla, Celeus spectabilis,* and *Thryothorus genibarbis*) were recorded from the Reserve despite the paucity of bamboo thickets. All of these species were found only in low-lying areas, seasonally inundated forest, and river-edge vegetation—habitats from which they have been recorded by other workers (O'Neill, 1969; Parker, 1982; Pierpont and Fitzpatrick, 1983; Parker, 1984; Terborgh et al., 1984; Parker and Remsen, 1987).

The absence at Tambopata and Manú of other species that were recorded at Cuzco Amazónico is difficult to explain. These species—*Liosceles thoracicus, Metopothrix aurantiacus, Ramphocaenus melanurus, Conirostrum speciosum,* and *Tangara gyrola*—usually are not difficult to detect, so their absence at Tambopata or Manú probably is accurate, given the thoroughness of avifaunal inventories of both of these sites.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Glaucidium minutissimum (Weid, 1830)
Least Pygmy-owl

Although this species has been reported to be fairly common at several lowland localities in Peru such as Manú and Tambopata (Terborgh et al., 1984;

Parker and Donahue, pers. comm.), only two specimens have been collected in Peru. Both specimens are from the Departamento de Ucayali; one is from Balta (O'Neill, 1969), and the other from the vicinity of Abujao. Davis collected a calling male that was responding to imitations of its song at dusk on 8 July 1989. This species is replaced in second-growth and river-edge vegetation by *G. brasilianum;* however, *G. minutissimum* also occasionally was noted in river-edge vegetation.

Caprimulgus sericocaudatus (Cassin, 1849)
Silky-tailed Nightjar

This poorly known caprimulgid has been collected twice in the Departamento de Ucayali in Peru (Dickerman, 1975). Thomas S. Schulenberg (in litt.) flushed a pair of this species from the ground at the Reserve in July 1985 and at dusk on 29 June 1989, Davis saw a caprimulgid that he suspected was this species in river-edge forest. On 13 February 1990, Errol D. Hooper collected a male, which he found roosting about 4 m up in a tree during the daytime in seasonally inundated forest. This specimen represents the third record for the species in Peru. It is referable to the recently described Amazonian race *C. s. mengeli* (Dickerman, 1975).

Nonnula sclateri Hellmayr, 1907
Fulvous-chinned Nunlet

Although this was one of the most frequently encountered forest puffbirds at Balta (O'Neill, 1969), specimens of this species were known from Peru only from Balta and the vicinity of Abujao, both in the Departamento de Ucayali. Robert E. Jones collected a male on the Reserve on 29 May 1983. The nunlet also was recorded recently from the nearby Departamento de Pando in Bolivia (Parker and Remsen, 1987).

Hylexetastes stresemanni Snethlage, 1925
Bar-bellied Woodcreeper

The closest published locality for this species is the Departamento de Pando in Bolivia (Remsen and Parker, 1987) and the nearest Peruvian locality is the vicinity of Abujao in the Departamento de Ucayali. Two specimens were obtained on the Reserve; a female was netted at the edge of a man-made tree-fall gap on 25 June 1989, and a male was netted in the same area on 25 January 1990. These specimens represent the third record for this apparently low-density species in Peru.

Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae Gyldenstolpe, 1941
Bamboo Antshrike

This species, only recently was recognized as specifically distinct from widespread *Cymbilaimus lineatus* (Pierpont and Fitzpatrick, 1983) and is fairly common in bamboo at several localities in southeastern Peru and extreme northeastern Bolivia (Pierpont and Fitzpatrick, 1983; Remsen and Traylor, 1989). Although sight and sound records confirm that the two species are sympatric over most of the range of *C. sanctaemariae*, there is only one known locality from which both have been collected (at the mouth of the Río Inambari, Dpto. Madre de Dios; Pierpont and Fitzpatrick, 1983). On 18 July 1989, Davis collected a singing male *C. sanctaemariae* from a mixed-species flock along the Quebrada Mariposa. Ned K. Johnson collected a female *C. lineatus intermedius* on the Reserve on 11 December 1982. The Reserve is the second locality where sympatry between *C. sanctaemariae* and *C. lineatus* has been documented by specimens. Both species were fairly common members of mixed-species flocks on the Reserve, with *C. sanctaemariae* preferring river-edge and seasonally inundated forest and *C. lineatus* predominating in higher, *terra firme*, forest. However, *C. sanctaemariae* was occasionally recorded from the higher forest as well. *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae* was found on the Reserve in the canopy and subcanopy of forest and forest-edge and usually remained well-concealed in dense vine tangles. The species was easily detected because both males and females sang throughout the day.

Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae is restricted to bamboo stands at other known localities and has been considered a bamboo specialist (Pierpont and Fitzpatrick, 1983). Although no bamboo was found on the Reserve, patches of river-edge bamboo were seen both upstream and downstream from the Reserve.

Conioptilon mcilhennyi Lowery and O'Neill, 1966
Black-faced Cotinga

This strange cotinga was known only from the type locality and from sight records from Manú (Lowery and O'Neill, 1966; Snow, 1982). Charles Munn found this species on his visits to the Reserve in the early 1980s and Thomas S. Schulenberg recorded it there in July 1985. Davis collected two individuals on the Reserve in July 1989. These represent the first specimens collected since the type series from Balta, Departamento de Ucayali. *Conioptilon mcilhennyi* was fairly common in all forest habitats and called almost continually while traveling in groups of 2–6 through the canopy. The specimens had *Cecropia* fruit in their stomachs.

Table 1. Birds of Cuzco Amazónico, Peru. Abbreviations.—Abundance: C = common; to be expected more than once daily. F = fairly common; to be expected at least once a day. U = uncommon; to be expected 1 or 2 times per week. R = rare; not to be expected; recorded at most once every 2 weeks or less. Habitat: F = forest; includes low-lying, seasonally inundated forest, high (*terra firme*) forest, as well as river-edge forest. S = second-growth; for the most part includes the area of and surrounding the lodge grounds. R = river; includes river banks and sandbars immediately along the Río Madre de Dios. I = Isla Rolán; a species recorded only from the river island across from the main lodge. B = bamboo; a species designated with this code was recorded only from a large stand of river-edge bamboo about 8 km downriver from the Cuzco Amazónico Lodge on the south bank of the Río Madre de Dios. Although not actually known to occur on the Reserve, these species probably will be found there if any patches of bamboo are located within the Reserve's boundaries. A = aerial; a species recorded only flying over the area, not being restricted to any habitat type. + = a species recorded in almost all habitat types. Other: m = migrant; includes both nearctic and austral migrants; this symbol precedes the designation of abundance. "–" = abundance/habitat not known; not recorded in 1989–1990. * = a species known from the Reserve only on the basis of a sight or sound record; no specimen known from the Reserve. The taxonomy of the list follows that of Morony et al. (1975) except where noted.

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
Tinamidae		
Tinamus major	U	F
Crypturellus cinereus	F	F
*C. soui**	U	F
*C. undulatus**	C	F
C. bartletti	F	F
Podicipedidae		
*Podilymbus podiceps**	R	R
Ardeidae		
*Egretta alba**	F	R
*Ardea cocoi**	U	R
Ciconiidae		
*Jabiru mycteria**	R	R
Threskiornithidae		
*Mesembrinibis cayennensis**	U	R
Anatidae		
*Cairina moschata**	U	R
Cathartidae		
*Cathartes aura**	U	S
C. melambrotus	F	A, S
*Coragyps atratus**	U	S
*Sarcoramphus papa**	U	A

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
Pandionidae		
Pandion haliaetus	mR	R
Accipitridae		
*Elanoides forficatus**	U	A
*Rostrhamus hamatus**	R	F
*Harpagus bidentatus**	R	F
*Ictinia plumbea**	U	A
*Geranospiza caerulescens**	R	S, F
*Leucopternis schistacea**	U	F
*Buteogallus urubutinga**	R	R
*Busarellus nigricollis**	U	R, F
Buteo nitidis	R	F
B. magnirostris	C	S
*B. platypterus**	mR	S
Falconidae		
Daptrius ater	F	R, S
D. americanus	F	S, F
*Micrastur ruficollis**	U	F
*M. gilvicollis**[1]	F	F
*M. mirandollei**	R	F
*Falco rufigularis**	F	R, S
Cracidae		
Ortalis motmot	F	S
*Penelope jacquacu**	U	F
*Aburria pipile**	R	F
Phasianidae		
*Odontophorus stellatus**	U	F
Rallidae		
*Aramides cajanea**	F	F, I
Eurypigidae		
*Eurypyga helias**	R	R
Charadriidae		
Charadrius collaris	F	R, I
Laridae		
*Phaetusa simplex**	U	R, I
*Sterna superciliaris**	F	R, I
Rynchopidae		
*Rynchops niger**	F	R, I
Columbidae		
*Columba cayennensis**	U	R, I
*C. plumbea**	F	F
*C. subvinacea**	U	F
*Columbina talpacoti**	U	S
*C. picui**	R	S

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
Leptotila rufaxilla	F	F
Geotrygon montana	U	F
Psittacidae		
*Ara ararauna**	U	A, F
*A. macao**	R	A, F
A. severa	F	A
*A. manilata**	U	A
*Aratinga leucophthalmus**	F	+
A. weddellii	F	+
Pyrrhura rupicola	F	F
Brotogeris cyanoptera	C	+
*Touit huetii**	R	F
*Pionites leucogaster**	U	F
Pionus menstruus	C	+
*Amazona ochrocephala**	U	+
*A. farinosa**	F	A
Cuculidae		
Piaya cayana	F	S, F
*P. melanogaster**	R	F
*P. minuta**	U	S, R, I
*Crotophaga major**	R	S
*C. ani**	F	S
*Dromococcyx phasianellus**	–	–
*Neomorphus geoffroyi**	R	F
Strigidae		
Otus choliba	U	S
O. watsonii	F	F
*Lophostrix cristata**	U	F
*Pulsatrix perspicillata**	F	F, S
Glaucidium minutissimum	C	F, S
G. brasilianum	F	I, S
Ciccaba virgata	R	I, F
Nyctibiidae		
*Nyctibius grandis**	U	F
*N. griseus**	R	S, F
Caprimulgidae		
*Chordeiles rupestris**	F	R, I
Nyctidromus albicollis	C	S, F
Nyctiphrynus ocellatus	R	F
Caprimulgus sericocaudatus	R	F
Apodidae		
*Streptoprocne zonaris**	R	A
*Chaetura brachyura**	F	A
*C. egregia**[2]	F	A

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
C. sp.(*cinereiventris*?)*	U	A
*Tachornis squamata**	U	A
*Panyptila cayennensis**	R	A
Trochilidae		
Glaucis hirsuta	F	F, I
Threnetes leucurus	F	F
*Phaethornis superciliosus**	–	–
P. hispidus	C	F, S, I
*P. ruber**	U	F
Florisuga mellivora	U	F, S
*Lophornis sp.**	–	–
Thalurania furcata	F	F, S
Hylocharis cyanus	F	S
Amazilia lactea	R	S
*Heliomaster longirostris**	–	–
Trogonidae		
Trogon melanurus	F	F
*T. viridis**	C	F, S
T. collaris	F	F
T. curucui	U	F, S
Alcedinidae		
*Ceryle torquata**	F	R
C. inda	R	F
C. aenea	R	F
Momotidae		
Electron platyrhynchum	U	F
Baryphthengus martii	R	F
Momotus momota	F	F, S, I
Galbulidae		
Galbula cyanescens	F	F, S
Bucconidae		
*Notharcus macrorhynchos**	–	–
Bucco macrodactylus	–	–
B. capensis	R	F
Nystalus striolatus	U	F
Malacoptila semicincta	R	F
Nonnula sclateri	–	–
*N. ruficapilla**	R	F
Monasa nigrifrons	C	F, S
M. morphoeus	U	F
Chelidoptera tenebrosa	C	R
Capitonidae		
Capito niger	F	F, S
*Eubucco richardsoni**	F	F

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
*E. tucinkae**	R	R, F
Ramphastidae		
Pteroglossus inscriptus	U	F
P. flavirostris	U	F
P. castanotis	U	F, S
*P. beauharneasii**	R	F
Selenidera reinwardtii	U	F
*Ramphastos vitellinus**	C	F
R. tucanus	C	F
Picidae		
Picumnus borbae	F	F, S
*Veniliornis passerinus**	R	S, I
V. affinis	F	F
Piculus leucolaemus	U	F
*P. chrysochloros**	R	F
Colaptes punctigula	U	S
Melanerpes cruentatus	C	S, F
Celeus elegans	U	F
C. flavus	U	S, F
C. spectabilis	–	–
C. torquatus	R	F
Dryocopus lineatus	U	F
Campephilus rubricollis	F	F
Dendrocolaptidae		
Dendrocincla fuliginosa	F	F
D. merula	C	F
Deconychura longicauda	R	F
Sittasomus griseicapillus	C	F
Glyphorhynchus spirurus	U	F
*Nasica longirostris**	–	–
Dendrexetastes rufigula	U	F
Hylexetastes stresemanni	R	F
Dendrocolaptes certhia	U	F
D. picumnus	R	F
Xiphorhynchus picus	U	F
X. ocellatus	C	F
X. guttatus	F	F
Lepidocolaptes albolineatus	U	F
Furnariidae		
Furnarius leucopus	U	S, R
*Synallaxis albigularis**	–	–
S. gujanensis	F	S, F
*Certhiaxis gutturata**	U	F
Phacellodomus fusciceps	U	F

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
*Metopothrix aurantiacus**	U	F, S
*Philydor strigilatus**	U	F
P. ruficaudatus	R	F
P. erythrocercus	U	F
P. erythropterus	R	F
P. rufus	U	F
P. pyrrhodes	U	F
Automolus ochrolaemus	U	F
A. infuscatus	U	F
A. rufipileatus	F	F
Sclerurus caudacutus	R	F
*Xenops milleri**	F	F
X. minutus	F	F
*X. rutilans/tenuirostris**	R	F
Formicariidae		
Cymbilaimus lineatus	F	F
C. sanctaemariae	F	F, S
*Taraba major**	U	S
*Thamnophilus doliatus**	U	S
T. aethiops? (one juv. specimen)	R	F
T. schistaceus	C	F
Pygiptila stellaris	U	F
Thamnomanes ardesiacus [3]	F	F
T. schistogynus	F	F
*Myrmotherula brachyura**	C	F, S
*M. sclateri**	U	F
*M. surinamensis**	–	–
M. hauxwelli	C	F
M. haematonota	F	F
M. ornata	U	F
M. axillaris	C	F
M. longipennis	F	F
M. iheringi	U	F
M. menetriesii	F	F
*Dichrozona cincta**	U	F
*Terenura humeralis**	U	F
*Cercomacra cinerascens**	C	F
Myrmoborus leucophrys	F	F, S
M. myotherinus	U	F
*Hypocnemis cantator**	F	F, S
Hypocnemoides maculicauda	F	F
Sclateria naevia	U	F
Percnostola leucostigma	R	F
*P. lophotes**	–	B

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
Myrmeciza hemimelaena	F	F
M. hyperythra	F	F
M. goeldii	R	F
M. atrothorax	U	F
Gymnopithys salvini	F	F
Hylophylax poecilinota	U	F
Phlegopsis nigromaculata	U	F
Formicarius colma	–	–
F. analis	C	F
*Hylopezus berlepschi**	R	F
*Myrmothera campanisona**	U	F
Conopophagidae		
Conopophaga peruviana	U	F
Rhinocryptidae		
*Liosceles thoracicus**	R	F
Cotingidae		
*Iodopleura isabellae**	R	F
Lipaugus vociferans	C	F
Pachyramphus polychopterus	F	S, F
*P. marginatus**	F	F
*P. minor**	U	F
Tityra cayana	R	F
T. semifasciata	U	F
*T. inquisitor**	U	F
Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema	–	–
*Cotinga maynana**	R	F
*C. cayana**	U	F
Conioptilon mcilhennyi	F	F
Querula purpurata	F	F
Cephalopterus ornatus	R	I
Pipridae		
Pipra fasciicauda	C	F
P. rubrocapilla	R	F
P. chloromeros	R	F
P. coronata	–	–
Machaeropterus pyrocephalus	U	F
*Tyranneutes stolzmanni**	R	F
Piprites chloris	F	F
Schiffornis major	U	F
Tyrannidae		
*Muscisaxicola fluviatilis**	F	R, I
*Fluvicola pica**	–	–
*Pyrocephalus rubinus**	F	S
Ochthornis littoralis	C	R

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
*Satrapa icterophrys**	–	–
Muscivora tyrannus	mC	S
*Tyrannus melancholicus**	C	S, F
*Empidonomus varius**	R	F
*E. aurantioatrocristatus**	R	F
*Legatus leucophaius**	R	S
Megarynchus pitangua	F	F
Myiodynastes maculatus	U	F, S, I
Myiozetetes granadensis	U	F, S
M. similis	U	F
Pitangus sulphuratus	F	S
*Myiarchus ferox**	U	S
*M. tyrannulus**	–	–
*M. swainsoni**	R	F
Attila spadiceus	F	F, S
A. bolivianus	U	F
Rhytipterna simplex	U	F
Laniocera hypopyrra	U	F
*Contopus virens**	–	–
*C. cinereus**	U	S
Cnemotriccus fuscatus	U	I
Terenotriccus erythrurus	U	F
Onychorhynchus coronatus	R	F
Platyrinchus platyrhynchos	R	F
P. coronatus	F	F
Tolmomyias assimilis	F	F, S
*T. poliocephalus**	U	S, F
T. flaviventris	R	S
*Ramphotrigon ruficauda**	R	F
*R. fuscicauda**	–	–
*Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum**	U	S
*T. maculatum**	–	B
*Idioptilon iohannis**	R	F, S
I. zosterops	U	F
*Myiornis ecaudatus**	F	F, S
*Inezia inornata**	R	F, S
Elaenia sp.*	U	S
*Myiopagis gaimardii**	F	F
M. viridicata	U	F, S
Sublegatus sp. (*obscurior*)*	–	–
*Camptostoma obsoletum**	U	F, S
*Tyrannulus elatus**	U	S
*Ornithion inerme**	F	F, S
Leptopogon amaurocephalus	U	F, S

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
Mionectes olivaceus	–	–
M. oleaginea	U	F
*M. macconnelli**	–	–
Corythopis torquata [4]	F	F
Hirundinidae		
Tachycineta albiventer	C	R
*Progne tapera**	F	R, S
*Atticora fasciata**	C	R
*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis**	F	R, S
Troglodytidae		
Campylorhynchus turdinus	C	S, F
*Thryothorus genibarbis**	U	F
Troglodytes aedon	C	S, F
Microcerculus marginatus	F	F
Cyphorhinus arada	F	F
Muscicapidae		
Catharus ustulatus	m–	–
Turdus amaurochalinus	mR	F
T. hauxwelli	U	F
T. albicollis	F	F
Ramphocaenus melanurus	F	S, F
Emberizidae		
Ammodramus aurifrons	C	R, S
Volatinia jacarina	U	S
*Sporophila caerulescens**	–	–
S. (lineola)	–	–
Oryzoborus angolensis	U	F
Arremon taciturnus	U	F
*Paroaria gularis**	U	R, S, I
*Caryothraustes humeralis**	R	F
*Pitylus grossus**	U	F
Saltator maximus	U	S, F
*S. coerulescens**	R	F
Passerina cyanoides	R	S, F
*Lamprospiza melanoleuca**	R	F
*Cissopis leveriana**	R	S
*Thlypopsis sordida**	U	S, I
*Hemithraupis guira**	U	F
*H. flavicollis**	U	F
Lanio versicolor	U	F
Tachyphonus luctuosus	C	F, S
*T. cristatus**	U	F
Habia rubica	C	F
Piranga olivacea	m–	–

Table 1. Continued

Taxon	Abundance	Habitat
*P. rubra**	m–	–
Ramphocelus carbo	C	S
*R. nigrogularis**	R	F
*Thraupis palmarum**	F	S, F
T. episcopus	F	S
Euphonia xanthogaster	F	S, F
*E. rufiventris**	R	F
E. chrysopasta	R	F
*E. cyanocephala**[5]	U	S
E. minuta	U	S, F
*E. laniirostris**	R	S, F
Tangara chilensis	C	F, S
*T. callophrys**	U	F
*T. gyrola**	R	F
T. schrankii	C	F, S
T. mexicana	U	S
*Dacnis cayana**	F	F
D. lineata	C	F, S
*D. flaviventer**	U	F, S
Chlorophanes spiza	F	F
*Cyanerpes caeruleus**	U	F
Parulidae		
*Dendroica striata**	mR	S
*Conirostrum speciosum**	–	B
Vireonidae		
Vireo olivaceus	C	S, F
*Hylophilus thoracicus**	R	F
*H. hypoxanthus**	C	F, S
Icteridae		
*Psarocolius oseryi**	U	F
P. decumanus	F	F
*P. angustifrons**	F	F
*P. yuracares**	R	F
Cacicus cela	C	+
C. haemorrhous	R	F
*Icterus cayanensis**[6]	R	S
*I. icterus**	–	–
*Molothrus bonariensis**	R	S
*Scaphidura oryzivora**	U	F
Corvidae		
Cyanocorax violaceus	U	1, F

[1] *Micrastur gilvicollis* now is accepted as distinct from *M. ruficollis* since Schwarz (1972).

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RESUMEN

Investigaciones ornitológicas en la Reserva Cuzco Amazónico del sureste del Perú durante los años 1989 y 1990, junto con estudios prévios allá por

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[2] *Chaetura egregia* now is recognized as distinct from *C. cinereiventris* (Parker and Remsen, 1987).

[3] Meyer de Schauensee's (1966) removal of *Thamnomanes ardesiacus* from *Dysithamnus* has been accepted almost universally.

[4] *Corythopis torquata* now is recognized as a tyrannid quite unrelated to other conopophagids (Sibley and Monroe, 1990).

[5] *Euphonia cyanocephala* usually is considered distinct from both Central American *E. elegantissima* and West Indian *E. musica* (A.O.U., 1983; Ridgley and Tudor, 1989; Sibley and Monroe, 1990). See Sibley and Monroe (1990) for reasons for *cyanocephala* having precedence over *aureata*.

[6] Here *Icterus cayanensis* is considered distinct from *I. chrysocephalus* following most recent authors (Ridgley and Tudor, 1989; Sibley and Monroe, 1990). The Cuzco Amazónico records are referable to nominate *cayanensis*.

otros investigadores, han contado 366 espécies de aves en la Reserva. Se discute las diferéncias avifaunísticas entre esta Reserva y las de Tambopata, y Manú, y se incluye algunas notas de distribución y comportamiento de las espécies siguientes: *Glaucidium minutissimum*, *Caprimulgus sericocaudatus*, *Nonnula sclateri*, *Hylexetastes stresemanni*, *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae*, y *Conioptilon mcilhennyi*. Se proviene una lista de todas las espécies que se han encontrado en la Reserva con indicaciones de sus abundancias y sus habitates.

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